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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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**HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,729. 第九十二百七千五萬一第一 白一金月八年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1908. 三齊通 號六十月九八年零百九十一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 8th September, 1908.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1908.

Plague has practically ceased to trouble

Hongkong any more this year, but it will be seen from the report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board that attention is being wisely devoted

in the "off-season" to devising measures

which we may reasonably hope will do

something to reduce the extent of these

annually recurring epidemics. Thanks to

the exhaustive investigations which have

been carried on in India, the Sanitary

authorities, wherever plague epidemics

occur, are now able to intelligently attack the

question. The ignorance which up to now

has prevailed with regard to the etiology and

epidemiology of plague has been responsible

even in a small place like Hongkong for an unprofitable expenditure of millions of dollars.

After eighteen years of cleansing and purifying operations involving extensive

structural alterations to almost every Chinese tenement in the Colony, we have had

this year 1043 cases, a number which has only

been exceeded twice since the great epidemic

of 1894. And now we have the finding of the

Indian Plague Commission that "insanitary

conditions have no relation to the occurrence

of plague, except in so far as they favour

infestation by rats." That bubonic plague

in man is entirely dependent on the presence

in the rat and that infection is "conveyed

to man solely by means of the rat-flea are

definitely ascertained facts. The Indian

Plague Commission further declare that the

infection is conveyed from rat to rat, as well

as from rat to man, solely by means of the

rat-flea; so, until plague-infected rats can be

isolated, as we isolate cases of infectious diseases among human beings, we shall always be liable to plague epidemics unless we can exterminate the whole breed of rats. And that we cannot hope to do. The Summary of the Work of the Indian Plague Commission, for a copy of which we are indebted to the Head of the Sanitary Department, is silent as to how the plague-infected districts are to get rid of the rats. That question was not, of course, within the scope of their investigations. Having ascertained how plague is spread, they leave it to the Sanitary authorities to take what measures seem to them most effectual to prevent these dreadful epidemics. Dr. SAMSON, lecturer to the London School of Tropical Medicine, told a meeting held in London recently under the auspices of the newly-incorporated Society for the Destruction of Vermin, that the Eastern worship of serpents, and especially the deadly cobra arose out of the fact that these reptiles were regarded as servants of preventive medicine, the slayers of disease-carrying rats. But they are never likely to become popular as household pets. Dr.

SAMSON seemed to be of opinion that only the black rat became infected with plague, and he suggested the experiment of introducing the grey rat into some Eastern island to see whether he would not destroy the black rat and yet remain immune from plague. Hongkong will not be encouraged to try the experiment after what the Indian Plague Commission have to say on the subject. Both the grey rat and the black rat are present in great numbers in the plague infected districts of India and the Commission found more plague infection among the grey rats than among the black. That effectively explodes Dr. SAMSON's theory. The only experiment so far suggested which seems to be worth making is the experiment of keeping cats which was suggested to the Sanitary Board by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY. It seems that wherever that experiment has been tried it has proved an unqualified success, and we anticipate very little difficulty in getting the Chinese inhabitants of the Colony to co-operate in the matter. The Chinese are fond of cats. In Canton and the surrounding districts, we understand, the cat is commonly to be found as a household pet, and it may be that this accounts to a large extent for the greater freedom from plague which Canton is reputed to enjoy as compared with Hongkong. The conditions of life however, are somewhat different in Hongkong. Here, where different families live on a single floor, the keeping of cats has its disadvantages, but when immunity from plague is set against the small amount of trouble involved in training a cat to cleanly habits, the people will doubtless see the matter in the light in which the Sanitary Board wish them to see it. We may mention in instance which is within our own knowledge of the value of the cat in preventing plague. Throughout one plague season a family of five persons occupied a floor in a house in which seventeen cases of plague occurred. This family kept a cat which was a good "ratter," and not one person living on that floor got the infection. We believe cases of this kind can be multiplied by scores in Hongkong; and, if only the keeping of cats becomes a general practice we believe the community could confidently look forward to a great reduction in the dimensions of these annually-recurring epidemics of plague. The experiment deserves every encouragement.

It is reported from Kiel that the armoured cruiser "Friedrich Karl," now under construction, is to proceed to the Far East when completed.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library for the week ending the 13th September, 1908, shows that non-Chinese there were 371 to the Library and Chinese 192. Total 563. The Museum is closed for repairs until further notice.

Referring to the appointment of Captain Herbert Lyon as commodore in charge at Hongkong, a Service paper says: "There is every expectation that he will be able to hold the appointment for the best part of two years

before resuming his rank."

When a witness at the Supreme Court yesterday was asked the name of the man who had prepared a certain petition to the Chinese authorities he replied that he did not know it, whereupon Mr. Slade remarked that he understood that as the profession of petition writer was a dangerous one in China.

It has been arranged to hold the fifth meeting

of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club at the Happy Valley, on Saturday the 10th proximo. The programme includes the following events:—(1) Five Furlongs Flat Race—handicap;

(2) Charmant and Special Skin Turco and Pouder Gymkhana Stakes;

(3) Ladies' Nomination;

(4) Three-quarters of a mile Flat Race;

(5) Time Race;

(6) One mile and a quarter flat race—handicap.

The Siam Electricity Co. of Bangkok has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year.

The shareholders of the Paknam Railway Co., Ltd. of Bangkok had an animated annual meeting recently lasting three hours. The Directors among other things were condemned for putting before the shareholders a balance sheet designed to suppress necessary information, and on a vote being taken the balance sheet was rejected. Another matter discussed was a summary notice of dismissal which the Directors had given to the manager of the Company who had been ten years in their service. No reason, he complained, had been given for dismissing him.

At the Supreme Court yesterday a "break" between counsel arose over a question put by Mr. Pollock to a witness, Mr. Slade objected to the form of the question, which led Mr. Pollock to retort—"If my friend is so stupid as not to know when it is interrogative." The Chief Justice intervened with the remark that Mr. Pollock was putting a statement which the interpreter might put to the witness as a statement and not an interrogative. Mr. Pollock rejoined "My Lord, I suppose anybody following me and listening to the infusion of my voice would know when I am addressing the Court." This closed the incident and the question was put.

A meeting of the representatives of the European, American and Japanese Banks and Commercial Houses was held recently at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Bangkok, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. Barlow, to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the collection of subscriptions for the fund being raised in Siam to celebrate the completion of the 41st year of His Majesty's reign. The fund alluded to is being raised under the auspices of H. R. H. the Crown Prince. On the suggestion of the Chairman a small representative Committee was appointed and authorized to undertake the collection of subscriptions from the American, European, Japanese commercial firms and Banks and to hand the same over to H. R. H. the Crown Prince as Chairman of the Central Committee. The following Committee was proposed by the Chairman:—Messrs. J. W. Edis (representing the British firms), W. Bremer (German), C. G. Edward (American), E. Jorgenson (Danish), G. Klus (Italian), E. C. Mond (French) Dr. de Keyser (Belgian) and R. Danno (Japanese). This was seconded and agreed to unanimously, the names of Mr. Farlow being also added to the Committee.

CANTON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

September 14th.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

At a meeting held yesterday the Self Government Association floated a Company called the "Seventy-Two Guilds Fishing Industry Company with a capital of \$800,000, to promote the fishing industry in the South China Sea. The business of the company will include fishing, curing, the manufacture of fish glue and allied industries.

OPUM.

In the Imperial Edict issued in the 32nd year of Kwong Sui for the suppression of opium smoking in China it was merely stated that in future licenses must be taken out by shops that deal in prepared opium, and people who smoke opium. Nothing was said about the firms who deal in crude opium and persons who purchase opium for their own consumption. A proclamation was issued by the local authorities a few days ago announcing that dealers in crude as well as prepared opium have to take out licenses so as to prevent people from buying raw opium and boiling it themselves.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The fifth annual report of the Committee reads as follows:—

The number of clubs entered for the shield competition was nine, being one more than the previous season. The Clubs entered were as follows:—Craingowen, Royal Garrison Artillery, Telegraphs, Kowloon, Civil Service, Police, Hongkong "A," 3rd Middlesex Regt., and Departmental Corps.

The shield was won by the Craingowen Cricket Club (the runners-up in the previous season) with a percentage of 57.14 for the 18 matches played, of which 11 were won, 3 lost and 2 drawn (total points 8).

In the past season the system of scoring was altered from 3 points for a win and 1 point for a draw to plus 1 for a win and minus 1 for a loss, while no point was reckoned for a draw. This latter was found very practicable and an improvement on the old method.

The annual match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and a combined League team was played at Christmas and Boxing Day. The League for the first time played XI instead of XV men. The match resulted in an easy win for the Club.

The accounts show a credit balance of \$33.73.

The shield and medals were kindly presented to the successful team at an "At Home" on their ground by Mrs. Braundwood, wife of the Vice-President, in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Hancock, wife of the President.

The annual general meeting will be held in St. George's Building (Messrs. Shaw, Toms & Co.'s office) on Thursday the 17th September 1908 at 5.30 p.m.

—B. ASKE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme, Charmant, Latex, Charmant and Special Skin Turco and Pouder Gymkhana Stakes; (3) Ladies' Nomination;

Aunt Sally Race; (4) Three-quarters of a mile Flat Race; (5) Time Race; (6), One mile and a quarter flat race—handicap.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

LONDON, September 15th.

Sir Henry Blake has opened the International Rubber Exhibition at Olympia.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

LONDON, September 15th.

President Roosevelt has written a lengthy letter in support of the candidature of Mr. W. H. Taft for the Presidency.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, September 15th.

Reinforcements for the first battalion of the East Kent regiment (the Buffs) embark on the troopship "Soudan" at Southampton tomorrow.

REUTER'S SERVICE.]

HEAVY FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Times correspondent at Tabriz wires that the heaviest fighting since the beginning of the troubles is now proceeding in the Northern suburbs. The British Vice-Consul has done his best to effect an agreement, but his efforts have not received the co-operation of the Russian Consul-General which was

expected in view of the joint Anglo-Russian action at Teheran.

CANADIAN FOREST FIRES.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Canadian Trans-Continental traffic is interrupted by forest fires between Ottawa and Fort William. Twenty-five miles of the shore of Lake Superior are a wall of flame:

MULAI HAFID.

LONDON, September 15th.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan throughout Morocco with the exception of Casablanca.

RUBBER EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

LONDON, September 15th.

A Rubber Exhibition has been opened at Olympia.

Sir Henry Blake, presiding at the inaugural dinner, emphasized the importance from a scientific standpoint of the Ceylon exhibits which were the second largest in the exhibition, and which would afford an instructive lesson on the entire method of rubber culture.

British Malaya is also well represented at the exhibition, but the largest exhibits are those of the Netherlands, contributed by the Dutch Colonial Office.

JAPAN AND THE GRAND EXHIBITION.

The following communication has been received from the Japanese Consulate, Hongkong:

The re-examination and new analysis to which the Japanese Government have found it necessary to subject the project of a Grand Exhibition in 1912, has convinced them that the intervening time—3 years—is insufficient for the completion of all the various preparations and works which are essential to a successful realization of the undertaking. In revising and re-estimating, it was made abundantly clear that the Budget already voted would have to be largely augmented in order to carry out the Exhibition on the scale now proposed.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. G. McI. Messer (President), presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Messrs. A. Sholton Hooper, H. A. W. Slade, Lau Chai Pak, H. Humphreys, Dr. Pearce, (Medical Officer of Health), and the following officials: Dr. Macfarlane, (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and A. Gibson (Secretary).

BUDGET.

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON reported under date of the 5th inst. that four cattle out of a lot of 44 imported from Kwong Chau Wan were suffering from rinderpest on arrival. These had been segregated on arrival, and permission given to the dealer to slaughter the healthy cattle for food.

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON reported on the 6th inst. that a lot of nine cattle imported from Nam Tau were all suffering from rinderpest and he recommended that they be slaughtered. No compensation was payable in respect of those cattle as they were sick on arrival.

Members of the Board minutely approved of the course adopted.

Mr. GIBSON submitted a further report on the circumstances of the arrival of the second lot of cattle from Nam Tau. In this he pointed out that, as the journey from there to Hongkong only occupied twenty-four hours, it must have been apparent to the most casual dealer that the cattle were sick before they were despatched to Hongkong. The cattle were apparently too sick to be used at home and were sent to Hongkong.

The PRESIDENT stated that he knew from his experience in the New Territory that cattle sent to Hongkong only when they were too ill to work or too old. They used Hongkong as a dumping ground.

Mr. HOOPER said he would move, if necessary, the suspension of the standing orders in order to propose a resolution to the effect that a standing committee be appointed to deal with cases of urgency concerning the arrival in the Colony of cattle infected with cattle plague; the committee to have power to order the immediate destruction without reference to a meeting of the Board. He cited the Agricultural Act in England in support of his argument.

The PRESIDENT said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which he thought would do much to protect the Colony from rinderpest and would also protect the cattle trade between Manila and Hongkong.

The resolution was carried and the President and Mr. Hooper were appointed members of the standing committee.

MOQUITOS AND MALARIA.

The PRESIDENT in a minute stated that the Crown Solicitor had advised that, if the Board desired to minimise the breeding of anopheline mosquitoes, they should pass bye-laws to that effect.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER moved—I don't think any further bye-laws are necessary.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—If bye-laws are necessary, as the Crown Solicitor states, for the Board to exercise powers to compel persons to take steps to prevent the breeding of anopheline mosquitoes, have them by all means. Is it not, however, an established scientific fact that such mosquitoes breed in mountain streams, and not in backyards, open spaces, or thickly populated districts? If this is so, it is a question which can only affect the Sanitary Board to the extent that it is the duty of the Board to impress on the Government the urgent necessity to continue the good work of training nullahs, which has met with such decided and happy results, wherever and whenever possible. Of all the costly expenditure on health measures during the last ten years there is no doubt whatever that that portion which has been expended on anti-malarial measures has been the only portion which has proved of enduring and tangible benefit to the Colony and the only portion which has been worth the money expended on it, and more.

The PRESIDENT remarked that he understood anophiles did not breed in clear or semi-clear water. The Government had spent large sums of money in training nullahs, which Mr. Humphreys acknowledged to have done a great deal of good, and the only question they had to discuss was whether they should take steps against the owners of gardens which had pools where anopheline mosquitoes were breeding. It was a question of policy, and the Crown Solicitor advised that, if the Board wished to take steps, bye-laws would be necessary.

Mr. SLADE said that, if the Medical Officer of Health advised that ponds and receptacles for water in gardens were liable to breed anophiles, the Board should, he thought, take steps to prevent them. He understood it was easy to stop it by putting a little kerosene on the top of the water.

Mr. HUMPHREYS said that in all the reports he had read it was stated that anophiles were bred in mountain streams, clear streams, or at their affluents, but he had not read that anophiles bred in ponds.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that they would not go to the police court unless they had the law to prove their case.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH thought it was rather risky to say that anophiles are bred only in mountain streams. They required clear or semi-clear water, and it must not be running too strong to wash away the eggs.

There was no doubt that the anophiles

were bred in pools in gardens. He had found that at West Point, and he had no doubt that Dr. Macfarlane had found the same at Kowloon. He did not say that the Board would proceed against the owners of gardens simply because there were pools therein, but they would proceed against them if they were found to be the breeding ground of anophiles.

The PRESIDENT moved that bye-laws be drawn up for the prevention of the breeding of anophiles on private premises.

JAPAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

CATS AS PLAGUE PREVENTIVES.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the methods for promoting the keeping of cats as a measure for plague prevention, stated:

1. The Committee advise that a Chinese circular be drawn up by the Registrar-General and distributed broadcast. The circular to exhort people to keep cats so as to keep away rats and thereby diminish the plague epidemic.

2. That the Sanitary Inspectors during their periodic inspections inquire if cats are kept, and if not, advise the householders to do so.

3. That the Registrar-General use his influence with the various Chinese institutions and societies and explain to them the benefits to be derived from the keeping of cats and further.

4. That the Registrar-General call upon the restaurant and brothel keepers to keep a sufficient number of cats upon their premises.

5. That a circular be issued to godown keepers informing them that godowns, and more especially those storing grain and other food, are as a rule infested with rats and thereby a great source of danger to the public, that a building infested with rats is a nuisance under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance and that it is their duty to rid their buildings of rats; and that experience has shown that rats in godowns can effectively be kept down by keeping a number of cats on the premises.

6. That the Sanitary Department endeavour to obtain and supply cats and kittens of a good rat-catching breed.

7. The Committee are glad to be able to state that the Chinese seem fully to realise the benefit to be derived from keeping cats as a prevention of rat-infestation, and that the increase of cats is very noticeable.

The report was signed by the Registrar-General, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, the President of the Sanitary Board, and Mr. Lau Chai Pak.

Mr. HOOPER moved—We certainly cannot prevent owners of cats taking them out of the Colony if they wish.

The PRESIDENT remarked with reference to Mr. Hooper's minute that the Captain Superintendent of Police had informed him that he had only known of one case of a cat being taken out of the Colony.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—I think you must allow them to take their cats out of the Colony, if they wish to do so.

The report was adopted on the motion of the President.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The death rate for the week ended 29th August was 19.8 for the British and foreign community, as with 14.1 for the corresponding week of last year, and 27.8 for the whole Colony as against 23.1 for the corresponding week of last year.

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

On the subject of latrines in back yards, Mr. SHELTON HOOPER said these papers started from the President himself. They were attached to papers much older. The minute by the President to the Medical Officer of Health stated it had been suggested that no action be taken to remove latrines in old buildings before 1903, provided there is at least 60 square feet, and added that His Excellency desired the opinion of the Board on this matter. The speaker, continuing, said he took a great interest in this subject and served on a committee which recommended that the area be reduced from 100 to 80 square feet. It was now proposed to further reduce it to 60 feet, and he should like to know whose suggestion this was. It might be by a man whose opinion was worth having, or it might be a man whose opinion had no weight at all. They should be informed who made the suggestion, especially as it had elicited from the Governor a desire to know the opinion of the Board. He (Mr. Hooper) would also like to know whether that desire was communicated verbally or in writing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the suggestion emanated from himself, and what prompted him to make it was that the Ordinance required that existing houses should have a back yard of 50 square feet, and if an existing house had a back yard of that area it was exempt from providing any further space in the form of back yard. It seemed reasonable in dealing with these latrines which were necessary for the health and sanitary condition of the town, that the matter should be adjusted on that basis.

Mr. HOOPER said he was delighted to learn that the suggestion emanated from so eminent an authority as the Director of Public Works, who had at last recognised the hardship existing in the past. He was quite at one with him, but he would go a little further. He would like to see certain obstructions not included in obstructions, such as dust bins, etc., as was the practice in England. He would like to know whether the President received the communication in writing.

The PRESIDENT was understood to say that the communication came from the Colonial Secretary, addressed to the head of the department.

Mr. HOOPER said he understood all communications to the Board were to be in writing, thought they were entitled to have those written communications from the Government laid before them. It was a question which would be dealt with later.

The resolution was carried.

When the Collingwood takes the water there will be six ships of the Dreadnought class afloat, including the St. Vincent, which has just been launched at Portsmouth. The ship vacated by the Collingwood will be prepared for the laying of the keel plate of the improved Invincible, for which provision is made in this year's Navy Estimates.

and many more individuals, and equally so to Japanese concerns large and small. From the Government departments downwards the policy is set unchanged, and many an official and other employee finds himself out of a job after years of service, unable to complain of injustice for the hard times make his dismissal an economic necessity. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have just put into operation a drastic scheme of reform, whereby a hundred more or less important agency employees are discharged. Important branches, such as that at Osaka have been reduced in status, and so on; the work that was done last year by so many clerks at the head office of the Tokyo Tramway Co. is now done by half the number. Such measures show which way the wind is blowing. A rather important trust comes into being on the 15th inst. This is an amalgamation of the Dai Nippon, Kobe, and Yokohama Sugar Manufacturing Companies, three concerns with a combined subscribed capital of some 40,000,000 yen. The object of the combine is to cheapen the price to the home consumer, enable the trust to meet foreign competition and extend the market abroad.

THE POPULATION OF TOKYO.

At present a difference of about 500,000 exists between the police records of the population of Tokyo and the records in the ward offices. Recently the Census Bureau was ordered to make a new calculation and the police were entrusted with the task of house-to-house visiting. Their appearance here and there with ponderous volumes has caused a good deal of excitement and suspicion among the ignorant, with some amusing results. Therefore the census officials found it necessary to hold meetings in the various wards in order to explain to the people why they are being analysed and bracketed in books like so much stock-in-trade. But only 12,000 people attended 50 of these meetings, and the census authorities have taken the more effective way of calling the journalists together and giving them an "instruction." The scribes were informed that all sorts of wrong ideas prevail in regard to the work of the police. They are not taking the census in order that the people may be further taxed nor that criminals may be hunted down, but in order to ascertain as correctly as possible the name and calling of every soul comprising the city of Tokyo. The police were authorised to ask only a limited number of questions and if they exceeded their powers they were to be reported and would be punished. The official related that the ward offices were being visited daily by hundreds of excited people who, fearing trouble if any contradictions should appear in the statements they made to the police, and the statement every citizen puts on record at the ward office, asked for copies of the registration in order to be on the safe side!

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Financial and other difficulties, such as poor hotel accommodation, are put forward officially as reasons for postponements, but it would seem that personal jealousies and friction have something also to do with it. Incredibly as it appears, it is stated that Viscount Kaneko, the executive head of the Exhibition, was not informed of the Government's decision to postpone, and knew of it very little earlier than the general public. A Cabinet Council arrived at the decision on the 21st ult. and only a day or two ago, Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and President of the Exhibition, convened a private meeting of the Exhibition Committee and communicated the facts. The Minister's statement and the angry speeches which followed got into the papers. The fat was then in the fire, but why such secrecy?

VISCOUNT KANEKO'S WORK.

Humour again has it that the executive head was not the man best fitted for such a post and that he was not on good terms with several of those in high places. In the past few months Viscount Kaneko and other executive officials have toured the provinces effectively, making known the proposed extent and scope of the Exhibition and obtaining the enthusiastic support of the people to what is regarded throughout Japan as a great national effort to make a good show before the world. Such a spirit would go far to making a success of any exhibition whatever its financial drawbacks. In Tokyo the executive bureau has already published an exhaustive list of classes and exhibits and a vast amount of detail work has been done. All this effort, of course, will not have been wasted if the exhibition is held five years later; but at present the future is uncertain. Yesterday Viscount Kaneko tendered his resignation.

ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC.

There is talk of an indignation meeting in Hibiya Park on the 5th inst., the third anniversary of the Portmouton peace riot. Naturally, a very large number of people are financially affected by the postponement, especially speculators in land at Aoyama, and the rougher elements among these are sure to make the most of the occasion. An exhibition promoted by the citizens of Tokyo alone is spoken of, among many other proposals and remedies, but in a few days indignation may simmer down considerably and the people become reconciled to facts. In any event, now that the postponement is officially notified abroad the Government cannot reconsider its decision, nor is it at all likely to. An official explanation has been given of the reasons prompting the postponement and weight is laid upon the inadequate railway facilities and accommodations for tourists, while the hope is held out that the exhibition in 1917 will be an epoch-making affair in the history of Japan.

FOREIGN JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

Recently the number of foreign newspapers at Shanghai was increased by the birth of another journal in English, edited by a Danish journalist, and it is reported from home that Mr. F. A. McKenzie, well known in connection with one or two books on Far Eastern affairs, contemplates starting a paper in one of the China ports. Mr. McKenzie is connected with the *Daily Mail*, and it may be that the powerful London journal has got an eye on the China market.

COMMERCIAL SITUATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

These hard times that are now being experienced by all branches of commerce and industry are being impressed on the public in various ways, notably in the matter of economising working expenses. It is no exaggeration to say that never before in the history of foreigners in this country has there been such depression. Little is made public of the difficulties of many firms in Yokohama, Kobe and other ports, and the critical position of those of small capital. But the stereotyped "Nothing doing" can be applied with truth and exactness to many firms

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yutorou Maru* (Towline Line) left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 20th inst. The I.G.M. str. *P. E. Friedrich* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 14th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Derfstrager* which left here on the 10th inst. at noon, arrived at Singapore on the 14th inst. at 6 p.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 5 p.m. for Victoria and Vancouver.

IND COOPE'S STOUT.

LIGHT PALATABLE AND WHOLESOME.

QUALITY AND CONDITION UNEXCELLED.

PER DOZEN QUARTS	\$4.15
" " PINTS	2.35
" " SPLITS	1.50

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
TELEPHONE NO. 135.
WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908.

35

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM CEYLON TAPERS.]

A NEW YORK FAILURE.

London, August 26th.

A large firm of brokers A. O. Brown and Co. of New York have suspended payment. Liabilities have not yet been announced but it is believed that they amount to millions of dollars. The firm has been under investigation in connection with alleged bogus sales for the purpose of misleading speculators.

London, August 28th.

The failure of Messrs. Brown of New York, though serious, has not entailed difficulties with other firms.

JAPANESE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

London, August 28th.

The higher court-martial in St. Petersburg has confirmed the sentence of death by strangulation, passed by the Nikolaisk court-martial on the eight Japanese who attacked the soldiers conveying them to prison.

NATIVES HANGED.

London, August 28th.

The scribes were informed that all sorts of wrong ideas prevail in regard to the work of the police. They are not taking the census in order that the people may be further taxed nor that criminals may be hunted down, but in order to ascertain as correctly as possible the name and calling of every soul comprising the city of Tokyo. The police were authorised to ask only a limited number of questions and if they exceeded their powers they were to be reported and would be punished.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

London, August 28th.

Gloucester has beaten Hants by four wickets. Lancashire beat Leicestershire by 238 runs. Kent beat the Philadelphians by four wickets. Derby beat Northampton by 129 runs.

The matches between Middlesex and Essex, Somerset and Surrey, and Sussex and Yorks, were abandoned.

FLOODS IN THE UNITED STATES.

London, August 29th.

Fourteen persons have perished, and property valued at \$2 million dollars has been destroyed, in floods in Georgia; and twelve lives have been lost and a million dollars of property destroyed in North and South Carolina.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are so ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club Pavilion on MONDAY, the 28th September at 5.15 P.M.

T. CHEE,
Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 15th September, 1908. 1200

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE 1896.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIROSHI MORISHITA, of Bingomachi 2-chome, Higashiku, Japan, a chemist and druggist, has on the 14th day of August, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following TRADE MARK:



in the name of HIROSHI MORISHITA, who claims to be the sole proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicant since the 11th day of February, 1905, in respect of the following Goods:- MEDICAL ARTICLES and PATENT MEDICINES, in Class 3.

A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1908.

HIROSHI MORISHITA,
Bingomachi 2-chome, Osaka, Japan,
1201 Applicant.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1896.

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Bingomachi 2-chome, Osaka, Japan,
1201 Applicant.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roush, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 P.M.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on First Class Fare to Foochow, will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LIAFAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. 1207

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PATIAN"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, are hereby informed, that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., or to Kowloon Wharf and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst., will be subject to removal.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DOUDWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. 1208

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN," FROM MIDDLESEAS, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. 1209

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in St. George's Building, (Messrs. Shaw, Tones & Co.'s Office) on TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 17th September at 5.30 P.M.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1908. 1209

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-four Debentures (1896) of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1908, will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB House at 11 o'clock A.M. on SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1908.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1208

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAIRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1207

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the GYMNASIUM on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September at 5.15 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1907.

FRANK LAMBERT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. 1204

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of Electing Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1209

FOR SALE AT THE BEGINNING OF 1909.

A COMPLETE PLANT OF SUGAR MACHINERY Capable of Dealing with 2,200 Gallons Juice per hour, comprising:-

1 Three Roller Mill 36" by 72" with Hydraulics on back roll and having Cane and Megass Carriers complete.

Horizontal Single Cylinder Engine 48" by 25" and Cast Steel Gearings.

1 Triple Effet of 2,500 square feet heating surface with Vacuum Pump equal to double the requirements to take a Vacuum Pan, if necessary.

1 Juice Heater of 800 square feet heating surface.

8 Clarifiers of 600 Gallons each on platform supported by C.I. Columns

1 Filter Press 25 inches square with 31 Chambers each.

2 Eliminators with Copper Coils &c.

The above is supplied by Messrs. McOmie Harvey (The Harvey Engineering Co.) Glasgow in 1901.

8 Oil Jacketed Open Boiling Pans (Millers Patent) for making Muscovado or Concrete Sugar without Molasses residue.

2 Stirling Boilers working at a pressure of 160 lbs, per square inch, with one circular furnace, and fan for induced draught, heating surface each 3,600 sq. feet, grate surface 95 square feet.

1 Overhead Crane for Mill and Engine equal to a lift of 15 tons.

1 Electric Lighting Plant.

Factory Building 103 feet long and 90 feet wide in two spans of steel girder columns with corrugated galvanized iron roof and ends.

The Plant works with megass fuel alone except for raising Steam.

The Factory can be seen at work on Nova Scotia Estate, Park, Federated Malay States, at any time during the next five months after which time Cane Cultivation is to be stopped as the Estate has been planted throughout with Rubber.

The Removal of the Factory and Machinery can be done by the Seller who will, if so desired, arrange for supervisory re-erection, in which case a guarantee of working will be given.

Apply to:-

THE STRAITS SUGAR CO., LTD., 27, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DOUDWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. 1208

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PATIAN"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, are hereby informed, that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., or to Kowloon Wharf and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DOUDWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. 1208

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong and South China for PARSONS TRADING COMPANY OF NEW YORK and are prepared to accept orders and transact business on their account.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,

Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. 1205

WANTED.

A POSITION of Trust in a First Class Hotel. The advertiser is a fluent linguist, speaking French, English, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian, and would be useful for introducing provisions and ships stores to ships in harbour. Excellent references as to character etc.

Apply to:-

A. H.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1206

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak or Lower Levels from December, 1908 to March 1909, or longer.

Apply to:-

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1205

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier.

Apply to:-

SCHULDT & CO.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1013

TO LET.

COAL YARD, Immediate Possession; A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchi, Praya East, facing the Sea, used for Storing Coal, formerly occupied by Messrs. CHIT CHONG & CO., Coal Merchants.

Apply to:-

N. MODY & CO.

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.

Agents

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 114

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 13th August 1908. 28

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907 £18,114,624.

I. Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 1,687,500 0 0

II. Fire Funds 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS again.

SHewan, TOWES & CO.

Agents

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. 1019

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

JAP. PUG, Black and White, well bred, Shapely. \$85.

Apply—

"ABSENCE".

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. 1287

FOR SALE

A COUNTRY-BRED CHESTNUT HORSE (Indian).

Apply to THE MANAGER,

Kennedy's Horse Repository.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. 1283

FOR SALE

FINE SITE on the Bowen Road, Ready for Building at a Cheap Price.

PEERY SMITH & SETH,

Accountants & Auditors, &c.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 353

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

3, DUDDELL STREET.

FOR SALE a Quantity of NETTING for TENNIS COURTS, &c., at less than half cost.

GÖTZ-ANSCHÜTZ FOCAL PLANE CAMERAS,

PHOTO MATERIALS, DISHES and CHEMICALS.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. 1050

GRACA & CO.

(Established 1896)

No. 27, Des Voeux Road, opposite the P. & O.'s Office.

Dealers in Rare Asiatic and Foreign Postage Stamps.

Vivid and Artistic Postcards.

Novels, Cigars and all other Philatelic Goods.

Now on view a fine collection of 4,600 STAMPS for \$750.

Inspection cordially invited. 1021

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1908

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. 338

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In

all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at 35, 37 and

\$7.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1908. 739

JUST ARRIVED.

A MERICA'S LEADING

W.B. CORSET.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LONG

WAIST.

ERECT FORM AND NUFORM.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

14, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 651

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land" etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 461

Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwai-chin, is dedicated to Sir ROMANT HAST, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A. LENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD., Messrs. BREWSTER & CO. or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

THE TEA CONTROVERSY AT HOME

CHINA TEA TO INDIANS AND Ceylons.

SCIENTIFIC OPINION.

The controversy about tea, which has been going on in a desultory way in various papers for some time, is affording a fine opportunity to the supporters of the China tea trade to advertise the testimonials they receive from the medical profession. The China Tea Association is naturally anxious to show on every possible occasion that Chinese tea is not only the real thing, but that it is the only tea worth drinking by those consumers who study their health and their taste. Whenever a chafing occurs the secretary of the China Tea Association sends a letter trotting out all the points he can make, and he naturally endeavours to score when he can. If China tea importers do not improve the shining hour they are poor tacticians. They may now quote the *Lancet*, which has been taking a hand in the controversy, and the comments it makes should enable the retailers of Chinese tea to add to their stock of plausible advertisements. In the course of its remarks the *Lancet* gives us the old story. It says: "The argument in favour of China tea is the ground that in general it is far less astringent than is Indian tea on a scientific basis, and there we are content to leave the controversy. It is idle and impossible for the advocates of Indian tea to deny that when infused a commodity contains and yields when infused a much larger amount of tannin than for the most part do China teas. The later, is, in fact, altogether more delicate in character, and certainly more suited to the requirements of persons with delicate digestive apparatus. If a dyspeptic is permitted to drink tea at all that tea should be China tea, because as a rule it is much less astringent and therefore less likely to derange a delicate digestive system. Analysis has proved this again and again, and it is a confidence which has no reason behind it which asserts anything to the contrary. There can be little doubt that if it were not for the habit of adding milk to tea, which is the circumstance a perfectly correct physiological thought perhaps not aesthetic proceeding, the infusion of a powerful Indian tea would produce infinitely more harm than it does. On the other hand, China tea, owing to its delicacy, is frequently consumed without milk."

The *Lancet* also obliges by something new in the endeavour to show that there is nothing in the argument that India and Ceylon teas are prepared under more favourable conditions than Chinoteas. It says: "The parties interested in the sale of Indian and Ceylon teas declare that China tea is objectionable because the leaf is prepared under unwholesome conditions, that it sustains in fact contamination owing to its manipulation by hand, whereas Indian and Ceylon teas are inculcated in this respect because nothing is concerned in their manufacture and production for the market but machinery. To this view many tea connoisseurs reply that the aesthetic qualities of the tea leaf are injured considerably by the mechanical means adopted. The disparaging in statements in regard to China tea, which are based on the fact that it is prepared by hand, may, we think, be disregarded, for it is hardly conceivable that any serious contamination can arise, and if it did any diseased organisms that survived the process would be destroyed in the teapot. It is well known that, apart from boiling, an infusion of tea is antiseptic to the life and development of micro-organisms, and this appears to be specially the case in regard to the typhoid organism. The objection to the manipulation of tea by hand—instead of by machinery has about the same logic on its side as has the objection to the grape being trodden under foot before the wine is produced. No one gives much thought to this fact when drinking a favourite claret. The fact is that the tendency of a fermentative process is to exclude adventitious impurities, and fermentation is essential to the production of both tea and wine."

After this shot to the score of China the *Lancet* kindly admits that: "There is, after all, very little to be said against the stranger tea so long as they are prepared under the simple precaution which excludes the greater of the astringent substances from the passing into the infusion—namely, by allowing the tea to 'brew' for only a few minutes." But it adds delicately, "That precaution, however, is not necessary, when China tea is chosen." We do not suppose that the opinion of the *Lancet* on the tea question will have any immediate effect on the consumer, but they will no doubt be ahead, by the medical men who read the *Lancet*, and we, therefore, refer to the views put forward in order that tea planters in India and Ceylon may know and be able to advise the forces arrayed against them.

As an example of the way in which the medical opinions about Chinese tea are made to do advertisement duty we give an instance. Last week we quoted some comments from the *Westminster Gazette* about India and China tea. This gave an opening to the secretary of the China Tea Association, who wrote to the *Westminster Gazette* as follows: "It may be that there is ample room in India to increase their crop of tea, but recent experience of the way prices have been beaten down in the world's markets owing to the mendacious statements of dealers that the best tea in the world can be bought for 1s. 4d. a lb. is certainly not encouraging to planters in India or elsewhere to cultivate more tea. Besides, there are such things as bad seasons, and the futility of arraigning a monopoly of the world's supply has already been amply demonstrated. As for British-grown tea being superior to the China tea, this is a matter of taste or want of taste. A great authority on diabetics, Dr. C. W. Salter, tersely puts it: 'No one with any pathological delicacy can question the superiority of China tea over the infusion of tea that is usually offered under the pseudonym of a cup of tea'." —*H. C. Mat.* August 14th.

SINGAPORE AND THE LARD TRADE.

A perusal of the correspondence which recently passed between the Government of Hongkong and the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the development of the export of lard has prompted the *Straits Times* to make a suggestion to the capitalists of Singapore. On glancing over the correspondence between the Hongkong Government and the Chamber of Commerce "says our contemporary, it occurs to us that Singapore capitalists should consider the possibility of financial success attending a local scheme for dealing with both the fat and the skin of pigs. We are not aware that the industry exists in the Colony, and certainly do not lose sight of the fact that there are savages difficulties with which to contend in this province. All the swine that are slaughtered in the abattoirs are for consumption locally, and the greater portion are imported for the Native States and the neighbouring islands. The skin is sold apart from the flesh, and we believe it is used by the Chinese as an article of food. But lard used extensively in the Colony, which is a great demand for it, is not available.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

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To Johore, Singapore sent 3,236 piculs, to Selangor, 8,703 piculs; to Perak, 5,404 piculs, and to the Netherlands Archipelago, 4,107 piculs, besides smaller quantities to other countries and States. Considerably over a million swine are being imported each year into Singapore, nearly a hundred thousand into Penang, and over a hundred thousand into Malacca. Unless the skins of these are used as food, or in some other way disposed of, there appears to be an opening in this Settlement for a tannery. The question is deserving of serious consideration, and even in these times of depression, if a scheme cannot be brought to immediate maturity, the suggestion is one that might be borne in mind for putting into effect at some future date.

THE HEAD HUNTERS IN FORMOSA.

The *Taiwan*, correspondent of the Japan Times writes:

Lately we have heard a good deal about the military constantly fighting with the high hill savages. There have been strange rumours about extermination being the only method by which they can be civilised. Mountain villages, it is said, were encircled by wires charged with electricity and hundreds of these poor wretches were electrocuted. This we knew was one of the devices adopted by the Russians in Port Arthur and generally in South Manchuria surrounding the forts by electric wires to protect themselves from the Japanese attack.

It is pleasant to turn from the doubtful method of warfare to the report that a few weeks ago, the Governor-General had appointed a considerable number of doctors to go among the savages and heal their sickness—certainly a much more humane method of conquering them. If this method, along with the earlier plan of setting up Government schools, be persevered in, there can be no doubt that in a comparatively short time those wild head-hunting savages will be amenable to civilisation.

In the old Chinese days there was practically no attempt to bring to the savages the benefits of civilisation. All along their boundary—that is, at the foot of the high hills—the savages and the Chinese carried on a constant guerrilla warfare. Whenever the Chinese got a chance they killed the savages, and whenever the savages got an opportunity they killed and headed the Chinese. They decorated their hats with these skulls. Scores of skulls have been seen ornamenting the hat of a savage; and the more trophies in the shape of skulls that a savage could show, the deeper the respect in which he was held by his fellows. It is said that a young savage was not allowed to marry until he could decorate his hut for his bride with a certain number of human heads.

They were usually on the war path, but not always. Sometimes through sheer necessity they had to make a peace. Away in the mountain fastnesses they had most of the necessities of life. They cultivated the hill-sides with millet, sweet potatoes, tobacco, &c. They were surrounded with deer, wild pig, goats, and game of all sorts. But one thing they lacked—one thing without which they could not live—and that was salt. In order to secure a supply of salt, they were forced at times to conclude a peace with one or more of the Chinese villages.

The method by which an armistice was consummated, as told to us by some of the Chinese who had taken part in it, was somewhat as follows. The savages are in need of salt, gunpowder, cloth, &c. Under cover of darkness they approach outskirts of a Chinese village, and set up a stone about three feet high and one broad. The Chinese see the stone and at once recognise it as a signal from the savages that they desire a truce. After a time the Chinese villagers arrange themselves about two hundred yards on the one side of the stone, and the savages gather together about two hundred yards distant on the other side of the stone. Both sides send forward representatives who hold a long palaver over the top of the stone. At the close of the colloquy the Chinese invariably invite the savages into their village, where for several days they celebrate and sing the peace in a drunken debauch.

This temporary peace may last for two, three or perhaps as long as six months on end. Whilst the stone of peace remains standing the savages come freely into the Chinese villages, and the Chinese go with comparative safety into the villages of the savages. During such an armistice I myself have been in some of the savage villages, and out of the same wicked like bowl have eaten millet with the heads of the village. Whilst this peace lasts the savages bring down out of the hills all sorts of things which the Chinese prize, such as the skins of deer, bear, and leopard. But the most valuable articles which they bring down for sale are deer's horns and bear's gall. A pair of young horns with the hairy skin still on them, the Chinaman can sell for Y40 to Y60. They are used for medicine. But an article even more valuable than the young horns of the deer is the bear's gall. This also the Chinaman uses as a medicine, and one gall is valued at about Y50.

The savages bring these and other things down from their high mountains and barter them to the Chinese for salt, gunpowder, gun, knife, and cloth. A Chinaman is always ready to earn an "honest" penny, though he knows well that that same gunpowder, and those same guns and knives, may ere long be used for skull-decorating purposes. The bartering goes on merrily with mutual advantage.

After a few months of this, and a good supply of salt has been stored, it may be that some savage has had a specially good opportunity to secure a skull—or it may be that a young savage is anxious to get married but does not yet possess the requisite number of heads to procure a bride. Some early morning or late evening he sees a woman, perhaps with a child strapped to her back, working in a potato field; she is all alone with no one to fight for her; a quiet thrust of his spear, and soon he hurries home with her head and also that of the child. A head, be it old or young, always counts.

He is an ardent coward. He would never dream of attacking a man armed like himself. It is the weak, helpless, and unarmed who in the first instance suffer at their hands. In a short time the village hears of the tragedy. The stone of peace is at once knocked down. The truth has been broken; and then they go on cutting off each other's heads until once more the savages require to replenish their supply of salt.

At first sight it may seem that the only method of dealing with

SHIPPING.**ARRIVALS.**

ANVI, British str., 1,360, Pinakatt Cole, 15th September—Moi 10th September, Coal—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
BENDON, British str., 2,587, McIntosh, 15th September—London 2nd Aug., Singapore 9th September, General Gibb, Livingston & Co.
HANGSANG, British str., 1,325, S. Wilde, 15th Sept.—Shanghai 9th Sept., and Swatow 14th, General Jardine Matheson & Co.
KAIFONG, British str., 987, Mathias, 15th Sept.—Cebu and Iloilo 11th Sept., General Butterfield & Swire.
PATAN, British str., 3,176, E. A. Chaplin, 15th Sept.—Liverpool and Singapore 9th September, General Dugdale & Co.
PITSANLUOK, German str., 1,267, J. Heyen, 14th Sept.—Bangkok 8th September, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
SHANTUNG, British str., 1,833, Robinson, 14th September—Sourabaya, 7th September, Suga—Butterfield & Swire.
YOSHII MARU, Japanese str., 4,057, B. Kon, 14th September—Moi 9th September, Coal—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
15th September.

Anvi, British str., for Canton.
Awa Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
Hawking, British str., for Canton.
Kuikuan, British str., for Shanghai.
Signal, German str., for Hoichow.

DEPARTURES.
15th September.

AUSTRIAN, French str., for Europe, & CHINCHING, British str., for Canton.
HAIMUN, British str., for Coast Ports.
KUANGSANG, Chinese str., for Canton.
KWANGSANG, British str., for Ningpo.
TAMING, British str., for Samarang.
YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. *Kaifong* reports: Moderate winds and fine weather, sea smooth.
The British str. *Patan* reports: Light variable winds with smooth sea from Singapore to port.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
September 15th.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Johanne.
HARBOUR DOCKS.—Suragon, H.M.S. Whiting, U.S.A. Albatross, Ch' On, Montane, Kiang Ta, Hupan, Haidan, St. Enoch, Heleke, COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—Pocahontas, Kaga Maru.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.
August 21, Dutch str. *Ophir*, Sharp, July 18, from Rotterdam for London.
August 23, British str. *Ardgawan*, June 18, from New York for Shanghai.
August 24, German str. *Oberhausen*, Orgel, June 6, from Hamburg, for Batavia.
August 24, Norwegian br. *Havfar*, Simonsen, April 29, from Tyne, for Samarang.
August 25, British str. *Boscombe*, June 29, from Barry, for Bangkok.
August 25, British str. *Querimbo*, from West.
August 25, British str. *Islander*, Wright, Aug. 24, from Christiania Island, for Singapore.
August 27, Dutch str. *Ambon*, Zeilings, July 12, from Hamburg, for Batavia.
August 29, Dutch str. *van Spitsbergen*, July 26, from Rotterdam, for Patras.
August 29, British str. *Onda*, Dagge, Aug. 27, from Samara, for Colombo.
August 30, British str. *Achilles*, de Boer, July 16, from Clyde, for Batavia.

VESSELS ON THE BEETH



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SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	NOTWITHSTANDING APPLIES TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	k.w.	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
ALEXANDRIA, ANTWERP & HAMBURG &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	m	Kotsatz	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 28th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	AMERICA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Deinast	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th October.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th October.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	SAMBA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 31st October.
MARSEILLE, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	k.w.	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	Middle of September.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	CATHAY	Dan. str.	k.w.		MELCHERS & CO.	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAMPA, MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Middle of September.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	PE. F. FEIDELICH	Ger. str.	1 m.	E. Malchow	MELCHERS & CO.	On 30th inst., at 1 P.M.
TRISTEZA, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	VORWAERTS	Aus. str.	1 m.	B. Bednarz	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA PORTS & SUZ CANAL	INDREMATO	Aus. str.	k.w.	Karberg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	DAKOTAH	Brit. str.	2 m.		STANDARD OIL CO.	On 10th October.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPERESS OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 30th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH. &c.	KAGA, MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		DOUDWELL & CO., LTD.	On 3rd Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH. &c.	INTERIO	Brit. str.	1 m.		TO-MORROW	On 22nd inst.
TOBI, MARU	TOSI, MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.			On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
ALDENHAM	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 19th inst., at Noon.
NIKKO MARU	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	1 m.			On 2nd Oct., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 8th Oct., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 10th Oct., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO, MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 30th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Jap. str.	1 m.			On 18th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.			On 30th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO, MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.			Quick despatch.
JAPAN	TIJIPANAS	Dut. str.	1 m.			To-morrow.
CHINGWANGTAO, JAPAN, AMERICA, &c.	QUESSANT	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 18th inst., at Noon.
TIENTSEN VIA SWATOW, TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI, &c.	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
CHEFUO & TIENTSEN	KUEICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.			To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHOIKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	AUSTRALIA	Aus. str.	1 m.			On 19th inst., at 3 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 18th inst., at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU & TIENTSEN	CECHUAN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.			On 19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	LITERIA	Ger. str.	1 m.			On 22nd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YETOBORU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.			On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZIETEN	Brit. str.	1 m.			About 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SUMATRA	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 28th inst., at P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CALENDION	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 2nd Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	SANHIA	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 2nd Oct., at 4 P.M.
KURENG	KURENG	Dut. str.	1 m.			Quick despatch.
TIILAWONG	FRAZIER	Dut. str.	1 m.			To-morrow.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Jap. str.	1 m.			To-day, at 2 P.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW, AMOY & TAKAO	TSCHUHU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.			On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TSCHUHU MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.			On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
HOHOW & HAIPHONG	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	SINGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 19th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	YUBAN	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSAM	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 26th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILIOILO	KAI FONG	Brit. str.	1 m.			Middle of October.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BOENKO	Ger. str.	1 m.			To-day, at 1 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Ger. str.	1 m.			Quick despatch.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	YOSHII MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.			
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TIJMAHI	Dut. str.	1 m.	H. Kon de Brouwers	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	5 P.M., 16th Sept.	Freight and Passage.	Capt. A. L. Valentini
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS	11 A.M., 17th Sept.	See Special of Call.	Capt. H. Powell
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUMATRA, and YOKOHAMA	About 26th Sept.	Freight and Passage.	Capt. E. W. Bruce

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F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	* "YINGCHOW"	On 17th Sept., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILIGO	"KAFFONG"	On 18th Sept., 4 P.M.
HOLBOW and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 18th Sept., 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 22nd Sept., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE and PERITI	"TAIYUAN"	On 19th Oct., 7 P.M.
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OUTWARD.

HOMeward.

FOR SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU & TIENTSIN.	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
S.S. LIBERIA	21st Sept.	
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. AMBRIA	20th Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	S.S. SAMBIA	2nd Oct.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	18th Oct.	
S.S. SITHONIA	28th Oct.	
S.S. SCANDIA	10th Nov.	
S.S. BRISGAVIA	18th Nov.	
S.S. DORTMUND	28th Nov.	

For NEW YORK

S.S. VANDALIA On 25th September.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1908.

Hongkong Office. 12

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Wednesday, 16th Sept., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 16th Sept., 1 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, CHIPSHING	"CHIPSHING"	Friday, 18th Sept., Noon.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 19th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 25th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHAHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUISANG"	Friday, 2nd Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUISANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS. 16

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
ANPING VIA SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 16th Sept., at 2 P.M.
AMOY & TAKAO	Capt. Itochi	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	FRIDAY, 18th Sept., at 9 A.M.
AMOY & FOOCHOW	Capt. T. Suzuki	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Sept., at 10 A.M.
& AMOY	Capt. Y. Kuburaki	

A Reduction of 20 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second Class Fares to Foochow, until Further Notice.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Ampleships Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager. 13

CHARGEURS REUNIS

FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD via SUZU:—Antwerp, Dunkirk, La Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Chinawato, (Peking-Tientsin), Kobe, Yokohama.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES to HONGKONG in 29 DAYS.

Unique Opportunity to make a Tour in North China and Japan with Great Speed, Safety, and Comfort.

TRANSPACIFIC:—Victoria (B.C.) Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco.

CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Freight to Overland.

Passengers to Overland and Europe via Vancouver

YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER 18 DAYS

YOKOHAMA to LONDON and PARIS 26 DAYS

HOMEWARD via MAGELLAN STRAITS:—Mexico, River Plate, Brazil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

= QUESSANT 17th Sept. = CEYLON 26th Nov.

† AMIRAL OLEY 12th Oct. = CORSE 11th Jan. 09

= New Twin Screw, 18,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly equipped with single berth Cabins.

† Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1908. 732

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half of Oct.
TJKINI	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 376.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

ARANA, British str., 2,678, A. Bowden, 26th Aug.—New York 28th June, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.

AISLACAG, British str., 2,168, A. D. Moody, 30th August—Barry Dock 14th July, Coal—Navy Department.

AMHO, German str., 822, Franssen, 14th Sept.—Hainan 13th Sept., General Johnson & Co.

AUCHENEGE, British str., 2,597, G. Moir, 13th September—Newcastle 22nd August, Coal—Dowell & Co.

AUSTRIA, Austrian str., 2,271, G. Ratcliff, 14th September—Trieste 27th July, Singapore 8th Sept., General—Sanderson, Winder & Co.

AWABA MARU, Japanese str., 5,309, A. Keith, 14th September—Japan and Shanghai 11th Sept., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOURDON, French str., 997, Le Bul, 6th Sept.—Saigon 2nd Sept., Divers—Chines.

CATHAY, Danish str., 2,643, J. Thomas, 14th September—Moji 8th September, General—Melchers & Co.

CHIYUAN, Chinese str., 1,171, C. Stewart, 13th September—Shanghai 9th Sept., General—Chinese.

CHOYSAK,

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalmatia and Siberia.

25th September at 9 a.m.
2nd October at 1 p.m.
9th October at 8 a.m.

The Oriental, with the English mail of the 21st August, left Singapore on Friday, the 11th instant, at 6 p.m. and may be expected here today. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 21st July, and the parcel mails closed on London for despatch by the all sea route on the 12th August, and for despatch overland on the 10th August.

The Express of China, with the Canadian mail left Shanghai on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 8 a.m.

The China, with the American mail will leave Manila for Hongkong on Wednesday evening, and will be due to arrive on Friday, the 18th inst., about noon.

FOR

PEB

DATE

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, ...	Bondoran, ...	Wednesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai, ...	Choyang, ...	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta, ...	Kowtow, ...	Wednesday, 16th, NOON.
Swatow, Amoy, Takao and Ningpo, ...	Shouhu Maru, ...	Wednesday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao, ...	Sui Tai, ...	Wednesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, ...	Pathan, ...	Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon, ...	Lauke, ...	Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moi and Kobe, ...	Oriental, ...	Wednesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe, ...	Austro, ...	Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Hoihau and Pakho, ...	Italia, ...	Wednesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Samarang, Sourabaya and Batavia, ...	Quarta, ...	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay, ...	Yoshio Maru, ...	Thursday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao, ...	Sui Tai, ...	Thursday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila, ...	Kaga Maru, ...	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Keeling, Shanghai, Moi, Kobe, Yokohama, ...	Yingchow, ...	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Shimoda, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle, ...	Gilia, ...	Thursday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai, ...	Amigo, ...	Friday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Eichow and Haiphong, ...	Singan, ...	Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Boihow and Hajipong, ...	Hikachi Maru, ...	Friday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Kochi and Yokohama, ...	Haiyan, ...	Friday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, ...	Sui Tai, ...	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao, ...	Kaifeng, ...	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Cebu and Hoilo, ...	Chingshang, ...	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin, ...	Yensang, ...	Saturday, 19th,
Manila, ...	Printed Matter and Samples, ...	9.00 A.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO, ...	Registration, ...	9.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents)	North China, ...	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.45 A.M.)
Manila, ...	Registration, ...	Kowloon B.O., ... 9.00 A.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday 1d, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand and Fremantle, ...	No late fee, ...	No late fee, ...
EUROPE &c. India via Tuticorin, ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents) ...	Mining, ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents) ...	Carbonnages, ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail), ...	Raous, ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., ...	Peak Tramways, ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao, ...	Philippine Co., ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Moi, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma, ...	Refineries, ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, ...	China Sugar, ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c. India via Tuticorin, ...	Luzon Sugar, ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents), ...	Registration, ...	Kowloon B.O., ... 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail), ...	No late fee, ...	No late fee, ...
Chesoo and Tientsin, ...	Do, ...	11.00 A.M.
Manila, ...	Watson & A. S., ...	11.00 A.M.
Moji, Kola, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco and Portland, ...	Watson & A. S., ...	11.00 A.M.
Arabia, ...	United Asbestos, ...	11.00 A.M.
	Do. Founders, ...	10.00 A.M.
	Union Waterbont Co., ...	10.00 A.M.

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

THERE IS NONE BETTER
CANADIAN CLUB
WHISKY

TO BE HAD AT

H. BUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1907.

33

TO-MORROW.

Annual General Meeting, Hongkong Cricket League, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s Office, 5.30 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL. The P. & O. str. *Oriental* left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., at 6 p.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-day at about 7 a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL. The G. M. str. *Prinz Waldegrave* left Manila on the 13th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow p.m.

THE I.G.M. str. *Zisterz*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 26th ult., left Colombo on the 13th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL. The G. N. str. *Minnesota* arrived at Yokohama on the 13th inst., will leave for Hongkong via usual ports of call on the 17th inst., and may be expected here on the 30th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tosa Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 13th inst., and is expected here today.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hikachi Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The J.C.J. Lijp str. *Typonax* left Macassar for this port on the 13th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst. at daylight. She will leave for Yokohama and Kobe on or about the 23rd inst.

The G. N. str. *Minnesota* arrived at Yokohama on the 13th inst., will leave for Hongkong via usual ports of call on the 17th inst., and may be expected here on the 30th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Zisterz*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 26th ult., left Colombo on the 13th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL. The Appear str. *Gregory* Appear from Calcutta, left Singapore on the morning of the 13th inst., and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The P.M. str. *Chind* will sail from Manila to-morrow evening, and will be due to arrive in Hongkong on the 18th inst. at noon.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* with the American Mail will be due to sail from Yokohama on the 13th inst., and will arrive in Hongkong on the 22nd inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL. The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Shanghai at 1.30 a.m. on Monday, the 14th inst., and left again at 10 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, September 12th.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra	Rs 200	Nominal.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$765, buyers London 230.
National B. of China	10	\$51, buyers
Bell's Alberto E.A.	12	\$74, buyers
China-Borneo Co.	12	\$104, sellers
China Light & Power Co.	10	\$64, sellers
China Provident	10	\$64, sales & buy.
Cotton Mills—		
Evo, ...	10s.	Tls. 50.
Hongkong	75	\$11, sa es
International	10s.	Tls. 67.
Laou King-Mow	100	Tls. 85.
Soychay	500	Tls. 242.
Dairy Farm, ...		
Dock and Wharves, H. & K. Wharf & G.	50	\$40, buyers
H. & W. Dock	50	\$96, sellers
New Army Dock	50	\$91, sellers
Shanghai Dock	100	Tls. 86.
Shai & H. Wharf	100	Tls. 174.
Ferry, ...		
Footbridge	25	\$12, buyers
H. & K. Milling Co., Ltd.	100	Nominal.
In liquidation	100	\$24, buyers
Hongkong Popo Co.	10	\$10, sellers
Insurances—		
Canzon	50	\$21, sellers
China Fire	20	\$95, buyers
China Traders	25	\$26.
Hongkong Fire	50	\$187, buyers
North China	25	\$140, buyers
Union	100	\$700, buyers
Yangtsze	50	\$100.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$94, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	100	\$94, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	120	\$27, sellers.
Shanghai Land	50	Tls. 117.
West Point Building	50	\$40.
Mining—		
Carbonnages	250	\$680, buyers
Raous	10/10	\$71.
Peak Tramways	10	\$14.
Philippine Co.	100	\$8, sellers
Refineries	100	\$180, sellers
China Sugar	100	\$22.
Luzon Sugar	100	\$22.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUETZOW," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1908.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE," Captain W. H. Lee, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 3 P.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

SARAWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SILESIA," Captain von Hoff, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before to-day.